10. The process of claim 9, wherein the solid working medium comprises a second grid through which the vapor entrained with liquid droplets passes.

11. The process of claim 7, wherein a diaphragm of separates the vaporizer section from the condenser section to create an area of maximum flow velocity.

12. The process of claim 11, wherein the solid working medium is located within the heat pipe substantially at the position of the maximum flow velocity.

13. The process of claim 7, wherein the liquid droplets are recovered and fall by gravity into a loop return and are returned to be entrained by means of the vapor.

14. The process of claim 7, wherein the liquid droplets are recovered through a loop return containing a capillary insert and are returned to be retained by means of the vapor.

15. The process of claim 7, wherein the same liquid is used as the fluid in the heat pipe and as the working liquid medium of the generator.

16. The process of claim 7, wherein the thermal energy is solar energy.

In the Abstract:

Please add the following Abstract as a separate page after the claims:

ELECTROGASDYANAMIC METHOD FOR GENERATION ELECTRICAL ENERGY

Abstract of the Disclosure

A process is provided for producing electrical energy from thermal energy in which charges are separated between two working media triboelectrically or electrostatically, the charges are moved away from one another by displacement of the working media under the

action of external gas flow forces. In the process, these external forces perform work against the Coulomb forces, and the charges are routed onto electrodes. The process steps are carried out within the inside volume of a heat pipe, with charge separation and charge displacement taking place using the directed gas flow within the heat pipe. The gas flow entrains a liquid medium and routes it past the other working medium for charge separation and displacement. An application of the present invention is in the use of solar energy.